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Report on interim account settlement for the first half of fiscal 2009



Mamoru Moteki

Chairman
The Supervisory Committee

Yoshio Kono

President and Chief Executive Officer

The financial crisis which materialized in fiscal 2008 has been alleviated to a great extent, with the economy bottoming-out by the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2009 thanks to coordinated financial stimulus and credit-easing measures by the world's leading economies.

Under our new Business Renewal Plan, which was drafted in February of 2009, the Norinchukin Bank has been taking a conservative stance in its funding operations, aiming to secure a sustainable level of earnings while also improving its fiscal health. Consequently, the Bank posted an ordinary profit of ¥112 billion on a non-consolidated basis in the first half of fiscal 2009. This figure exceeds our full-term target of ¥50 – 100 billion under the Plan, and strongly suggests that we will achieve our target even if the Bank's business performance deteriorates in the second half due to decaying economic and financial conditions.

Regarding the Bank's fiscal health, net unrealized losses on securities decreased by ¥1 trillion from the end of March 2009, and came to ¥1.1 trillion at the end of September 2009. This improvement is attributable to the fact that stock prices rose to higher-than-expected levels, and the market price of credit-related products also recovered. As a result, the Bank has succeeded in maintaining a very high level of capital adequacy. The Bank's BIS capital adequacy ratio exceeded 18% as of September 30, 2009, and the Tier I ratio was above 12%.

We have made steady progress under our new Business Renewal Plan, which includes initiatives for strengthening the Bank's role as the central financial organization for cooperatives in Japan and improving funding operations. In the previous fiscal period, the Bank successfully increased its capital base through

private placements to member cooperatives. We would like to express our appreciation to all of our members for their continuing support.

Although further dissolution of the economy has been averted thus far, thanks to the introduction of credit-easing policies and concerted efforts by the world's leading countries to stimulate their economies, an economic recovery in Japan in the near term is unlikely. We expect the current challenging business environment to persist.

With regard to funding operations in the second half of fiscal 2009, we will continue to maintain a cautious stance, while factoring in additional provisions for loan losses and write-offs as necessitated by current business conditions. We will watch market movements closely and move cautiously, while maintaining our earnings targets for the full-term of fiscal 2009.

It goes without saying that our mission is to support the further development of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries, as well as local communities, through close cooperation with our member cooperatives. JA Bank and JF Marine Bank will be responsible for implementing the actual measures to support these industries, and their successful implementation will be indispensable for winning their customers' trust. We will make every effort to maintain the trust of our member cooperatives and the customers of both the agricultural and fishery cooperatives, as well as Japanese and foreign investors by ensuring that the Norinchukin Bank remains a reliable financial institution which is worthy of their trust.

We look forward to receiving your continued support and encouragement in our endeavors.

February 2010



Mamoru Moteki
Chairman
The Supervisory Committee



Yoshio Kono
President and Chief Executive Officer

Progress in Initiatives under the Business Renewal Plan

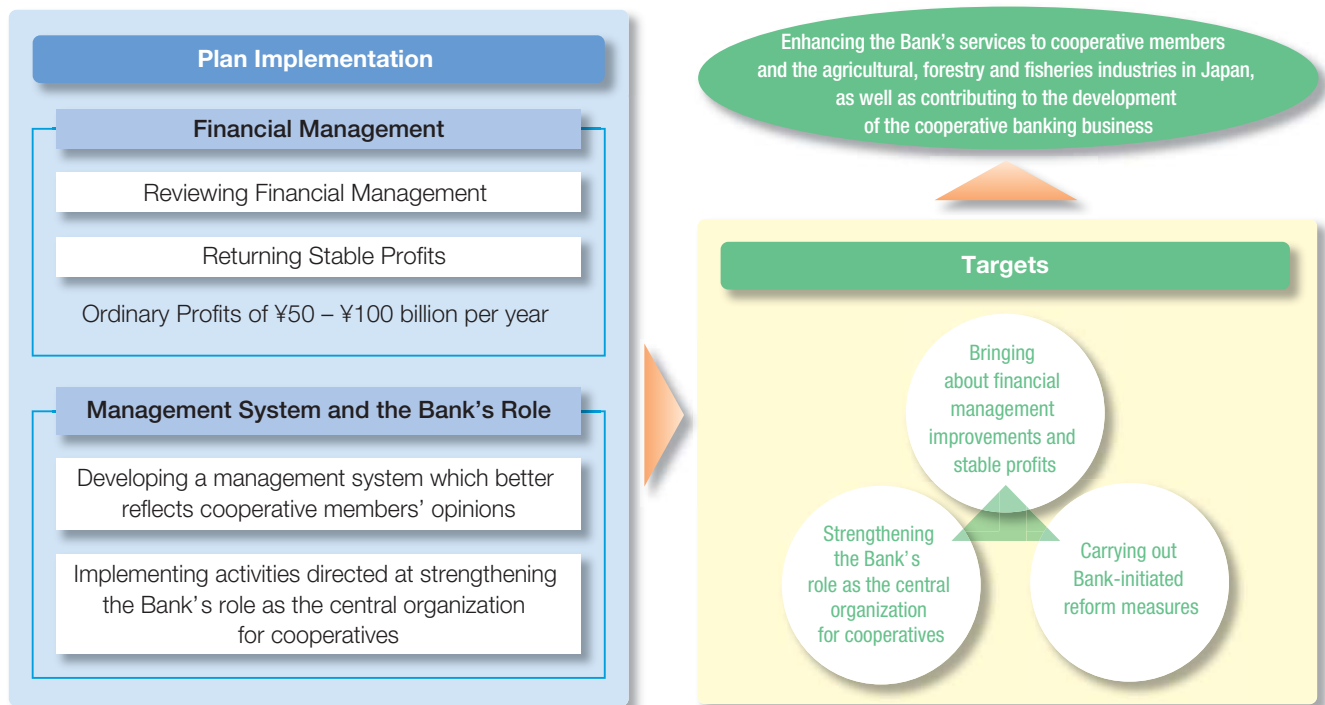
■ Business Renewal Plan

Unprecedented turmoil in the financial markets has led the Bank to carry out large-scale capital increases through investments from its member cooperatives. In fiscal 2009, it announced a commitment to cooperative members to restore profits through a four-year management plan, the Business Renewal Plan, with two major management goals, (1) Reviewing Financial Management and (2) the reorientation of Management System and the Bank's Role. The earnings target for the period of the plan is an annual ordinary profit of ¥50 – ¥100 billion. This lower level target, compared with past performance, reflects our repositioning of Financial Management. In the past, our priority was to accumulate adequate levels of retained earnings in order to fulfill our role as the central financial organization serving cooperatives in Japan, maximizing earnings by fully using the Bank's own capital. However, now that

we have established a more stable capital base through large-scale capital funding from our member cooperatives, we have decided to carry out investments in the future with an emphasis on lower-risk assets.

Through this plan, and with the support of all employees from the management level on down, we are further strengthening our efforts to contribute to the development of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries as well as the cooperative banking business in Japan, fulfilling our basic mission.

Business Renewal Plan (FY2009 – FY2012)



■ Investment Strategies

The mission of the Bank is to contribute to the development of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries in Japan as the financial organization for cooperatives. Consistent distribution of earnings to member cooperatives is essential for stable operation of a cooperative banking business that supports the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries in Japan. We duly recognize

the importance of achieving an appropriate balance between risk and return in our investment and lending strategies. At the same time, in light of recent turbulence in the financial markets, we are overhauling three aspects of our investment and lending operations: financial management, capital adequacy management and organizational reorientation.

Financial Management Plan

- **Qualitative reform of the Bank's approach to making globally diversified investments:**

A shift from diversified investment based on a case-by-case matching of risk and return models, to a new model which takes into account the likelihood of market price fluctuations and the availability of market liquidity.

- **Overhaul of risk management methods:**

Having learned the lessons of overconfidence in our diversified investment model, we will select only lower-risk credit assets based on a sophisticated and rigorous analysis of stress scenarios.

Capital Adequacy Management

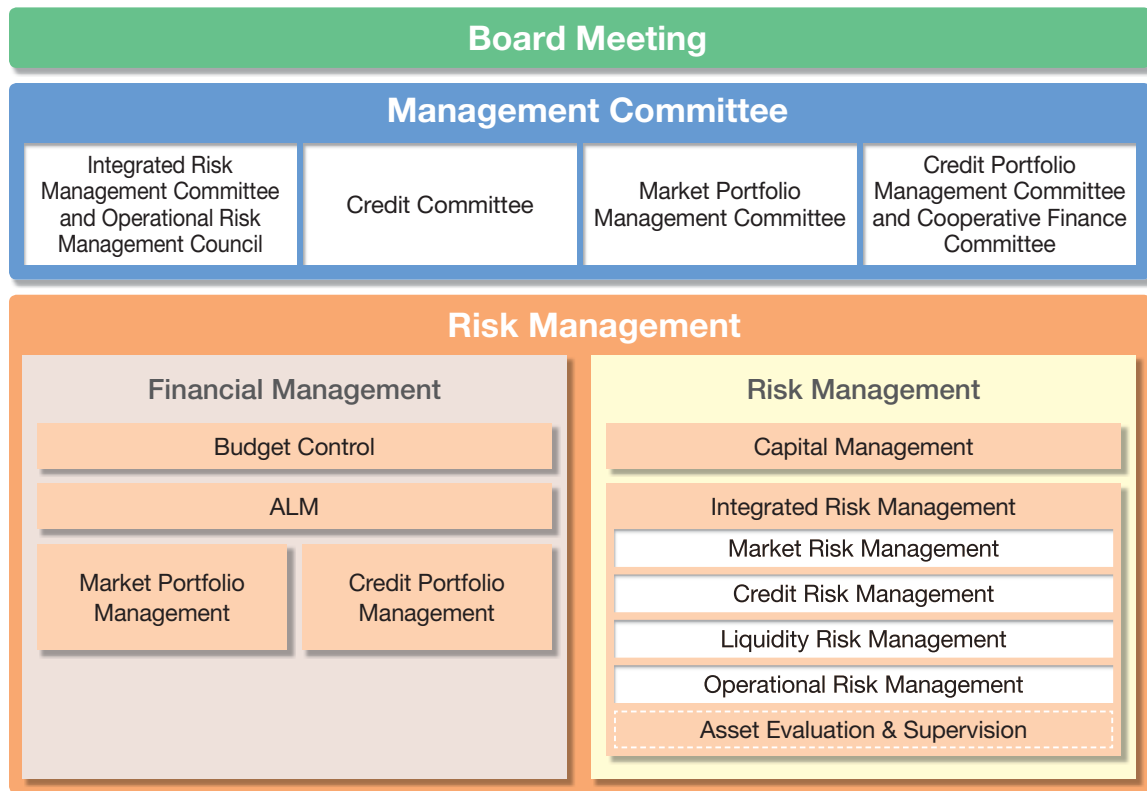
We will maintain suitable capital adequacy levels while giving due consideration to safe financial management and the strengths of particular business models. We will also maintain a high level of capital adequacy in anticipation of severe future stress and a tougher regulatory environment.

Organizational Reorientation

The Bank will achieve qualitative reform of globally diversified investments and reform its systems in order to further improve its analysis and credit-screening capabilities.

Advanced Risk Management System

The Bank has employed “integrated risk management,” which is a framework for managing risks in an integrated way, with a central focus on economic capital management.



Board Meeting

- The board sets management objectives such as its medium-term management plans, annual operation plans, economic capital allocation and management, and budgets. It also decided on ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process)
- Based on feedbacks from internal and external audits, it controls the status of risk management system

Management Committee

- The Integrated Risk Management Committee determines important issues related to management of economic capital, regulatory capital and evaluation of fair value
- Based on the determinations, each relevant committee sets concrete portfolio management policies in the market and credit portfolio management committees

Risk Management

- For integrated risk management of market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk, the Bank sets up units to control individual risk and a unit to control these risks through an integrative approach in order to clarify roles and responsibilities
- In a combined form with integrated risk management, the Bank achieves a flexible financial management considering soundness and profitability through a careful examination of the balance among risks, profits, and capital in volatile markets and in changing economic and financial environments

■ Self-Reliance

To implement the Bank's plan to restore profits without outside assistance, all employees of the Bank, from executives on down, are committed to streamlining operations and improving efficiency. Specifically, this will involve both employee pay cuts and the paring of operating expenses. Remuneration for all directors has already been cut, by at least 20%.

■ Strengthening our Role as Central Organization for Cooperatives

In partnership with Japan agricultural cooperatives (JA), Japan fishery cooperatives (JF) and Japan forestry cooperatives (Shinrinkumiai), the Bank operates a nationwide cooperative banking business, designed to meet the full range of financial needs of Japan's agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries. The cooperative system is the foundation of the Bank's operations. The Bank's measures to strengthen its organizational reorientation and functions will enable smoother and more functionally efficient operational management of cooperatives as well as contribute to the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries of Japan, enabling us to fulfill the Bank's basic mission and role.

In particular, the Bank is itself a member of JA Bank and JF Marine Bank. We are committed to strengthened planning and business management and better financial services for the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries, as well as raising their profile by leveraging the brand recognition of both JA Bank and JF Marine Bank. We will work to deepen our integration with JA, JF, the Prefectural Banking Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives (Shinnoren) and the Prefectural Banking Federations of Fishery Cooperatives (Shingyoren).

A discussion of our measures to strengthen our financial products and services through cooperation with both JA and JF can be found on Page 11.

Stepping Up Disclosure

We consider it our obligation to all our members and other stakeholders to explain, as and when appropriate, the financial position of the Bank and report on progress made with regard to the Business Renewal Plan. In addition to beginning the reporting of the Bank's quarterly financial results and financial position, we will create new, as well as expand existing, forums for the provision of information to our member cooperatives.

Deeper Personnel Exchanges

All employees of the Bank, from executives on down, continue to be mindful of their commitments to the cooperative system and the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries. To ensure that all employees adequately understand how business is done on the front line and to improve their work performance, it is necessary to further strengthen personnel exchanges with JA and Shinnoren. In practical terms, this means JA and Shinnoren accept employees from the Bank, who can learn from face-to-face retail businesses with customers in their localities, and incorporate such experiences into their planning and policy-making. At the same time, the Bank proactively accepts seconded staff and trainees from JA and Shinnoren.

Strengthening the Role of the Bank as a Cooperative and Specialist Financial Institution Rooted in the Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Cooperatives

- JA Bank has established its next-stage JA Bank Medium-Term Management Strategy for the fiscal years 2010 – 2012. Beginning with the most practically feasible objectives, JA Bank is committed to achieving its basic targets of “contributing to agriculture and day-to-day prosperity, being the bank of choice, and continuing to grow.”

(For more details of the next-stage JA Bank Medium-Term Management Strategy, please see Page 12.)

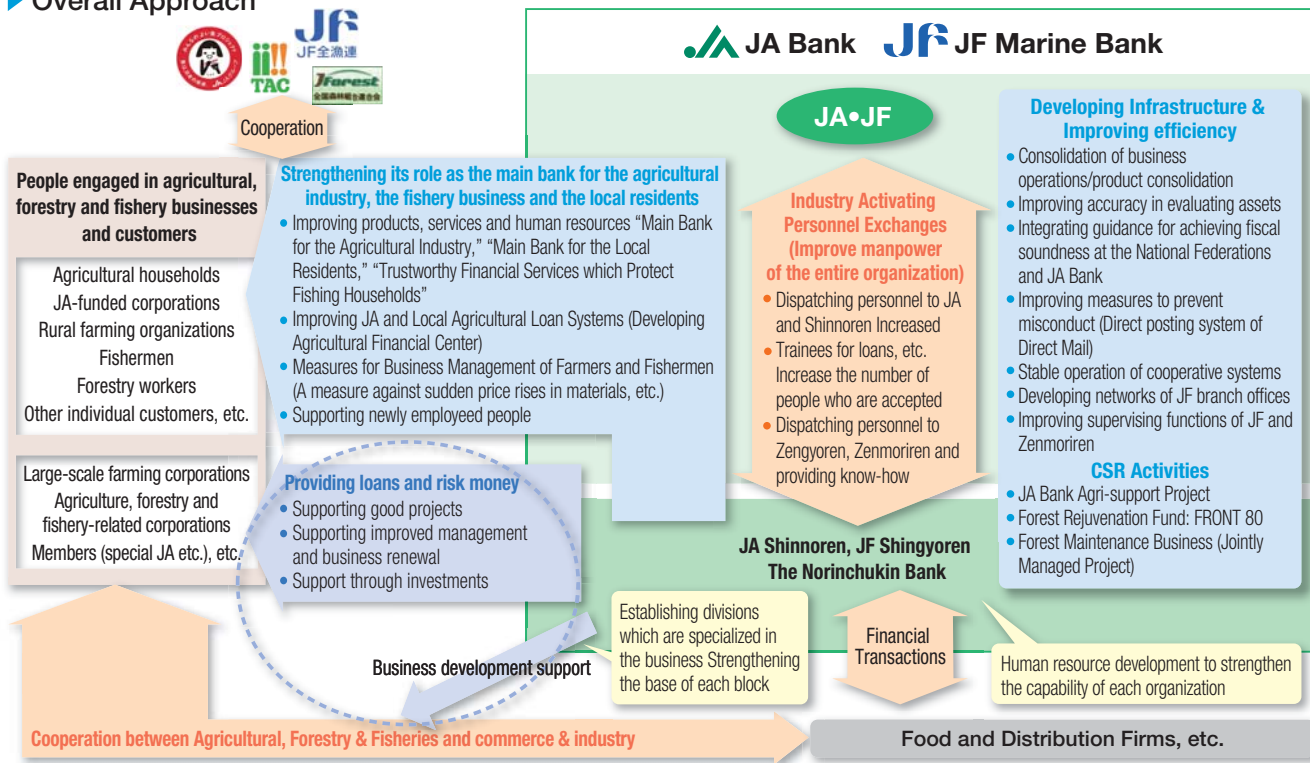
- While providing the financial services needed by the fisheries industry in Japan, JF Marine Bank will continue to develop its Stable and Responsible JF Cooperative Banking Business System (JF Marine Bank Safety System), an initiative for promoting more effective bad debt disposal and risk management and deeper cost-cutting, to ensure greater reliability for all depositors.

- In partnership with JA, JF, and Japan Forestry Cooperatives, the Bank aims to strengthen its support for cooperatives through the expansion of financial services and capital injection, support business expansion and contribute to the development of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries, as well as to the protection of the environment. By strengthening links with our cooperative members, agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers, and cooperation as well as their consumers, we also aim to bring about synergies that enable us to contribute to both the development of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries and the financial services that support them, as well as to a better environment and more prosperous future for rural communities across Japan.

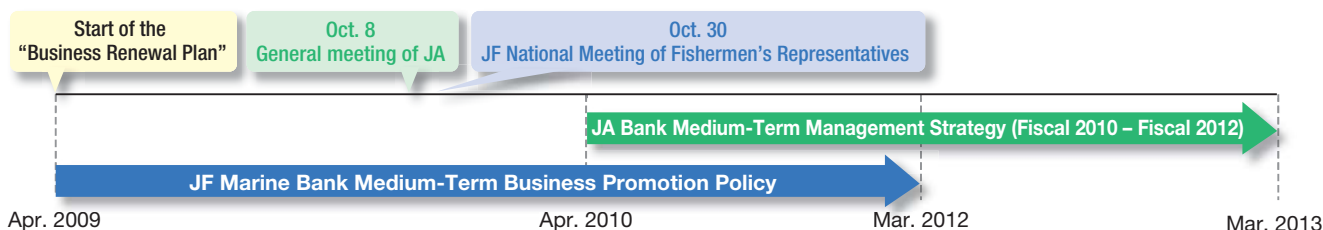
Based on these policies, we have set up the environmental business department for agriculture, forestry and fisheries at our head office, and established similar environmental departments and offices at our branches across Japan. We have also increased the number of specialized officers in this area at the head office and branches from approximately 150 to approximately 200.

Furthering our Role of the National Federation of Cooperative Associations

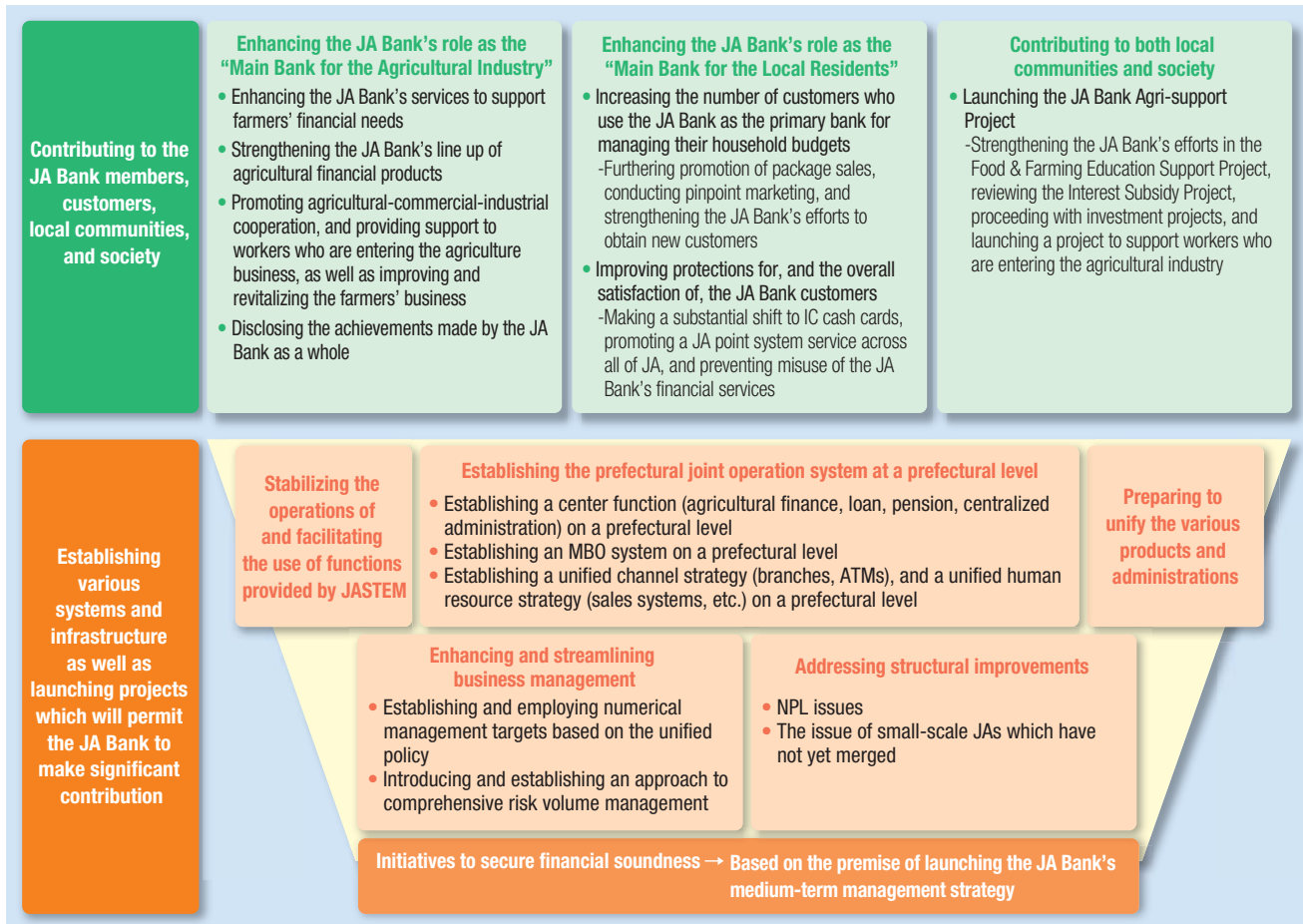
► Overall Approach



► Schedule



Specific Action Items (Framework) for the JA Bank Medium-Term Management Strategy (Fiscal 2010 – Fiscal 2012)



Financial Review (Consolidated & Non-Consolidated)

Financial Results for the First Half of Fiscal 2009 (Consolidated)

The Norinchukin Bank's ("the Bank") financial results on a consolidated basis as of September 30, 2009 include the results of 8 consolidated subsidiaries and 5 affiliates which are accounted for by the equity method.

The following is a summary of Financial Results for the First Half of Fiscal 2009.

Balance of Assets and Liabilities

Consolidated Total Assets at the end of the period were ¥68,399.4 billion, up ¥5,805.5 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.

On the asset side, Loans and Bills Discounted was ¥11,876.8 billion and Securities was ¥43,164.8 billion. On the procurement side, Deposits amounted to ¥38,208.5 billion and Debentures was ¥5,437.6 billion.

Income

Mainly due to sales of securities by quickly responding to the fluctuation in the financial markets, consolidated Ordinary Profits were ¥111.1 billion, up ¥91.0 billion from the previous period and consolidated Net Income was ¥60.0 billion, up ¥52.3 billion from the previous period.

Capital Adequacy Ratio

The consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Basel II standard) was 18.29% as of September 30, 2009.

Key Management Indicators (Consolidated)

(Billions of Yen/Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	First Half of Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2007	First Half of Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2008	First Half of Fiscal 2009	First Half of Fiscal 2009
Total Income	¥ 1,384.8	¥ 2,703.8	¥ 952.5	¥ 1,438.0	¥ 741.9	\$ 8,230
Total Expenses	1,165.7	2,278.5	929.6	2,048.1	630.9	6,998
Net Income (Loss)	143.5	276.8	7.7	(572.1)	60.0	667
Total Net Assets	4,120.3	3,229.9	2,447.3	2,492.7	3,542.2	39,293
Total Assets	66,198.9	61,085.5	58,103.2	62,593.9	68,399.4	758,730
Capital Adequacy Ratio (% , BIS) (Note 2)	12.55	12.47	11.29	15.56	18.29	18.29

Notes: 1. U.S. dollars have been converted at the rate of ¥90.15 to U.S. \$1, the effective rate of exchange on September 30, 2009.

2. The calculation of the Bank's Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio is based on the formula found in Notification No. 4 of the Financial Services Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Standards for Judging the Soundness of Management of the Norinchukin Bank), which was issued in 2006.

■ Financial Results for the First Half of Fiscal 2009 (Non-Consolidated)

■ Balance of Assets and Liabilities

The Bank's Total Assets at the end of the period increased by ¥5,744.0 billion to ¥68,243.3 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. Total Net Assets at the end of the period increased by ¥1,050.8 billion to ¥3,523.1 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.

On the asset side, Loans and Bills Discounted was ¥11,803.7 billion and Securities was ¥43,184.9 billion. On the procurement side, Deposits amounted to ¥38,214.6 billion and Debentures was ¥5,441.1 billion.

■ Income

The Bank accumulated interest income steadily in a financial environment of declining global interest rates due to the monetary easing policies of governments and financial authorities worldwide, and gained net profits of ¥125.0 billion on sales of securities by quickly

responding to the fluctuation in the financial markets. Meanwhile impairment expenses were ¥148.8 billion by the total credit cost increase mainly due to a worsening of our client's conditions and revaluation losses on securities holdings.

As a result of the factors mentioned above, the Bank's Ordinary Profits were ¥112.0 billion, up ¥91.4 billion from the previous period and Net Income was ¥61.8 billion, up ¥51.4 billion from the previous period.

The Bank's gross operating profits were ¥149.4 billion and net operating profits (before the provision of general reserves for possible loan losses) were ¥92.9 billion.

■ Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (Basel II standard) was 18.30% as of September 30, 2009.

▶ Key Management Indicators (Non-Consolidated)

(Billions of Yen/Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	First Half of Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2007	First Half of Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2008	First Half of Fiscal 2009	First Half of Fiscal 2009
Total Income	¥ 1,378.0	¥ 2,691.4	¥ 947.4	¥ 1,426.7	¥ 734.9	\$ 8,152
Total Expenses	1,162.6	2,274.9	921.8	2,030.7	622.9	6,910
Net Income (Loss)	141.4	272.0	10.4	(565.7)	61.8	686
Paid-in Capital	1,484.0	2,016.0	2,016.0	3,421.3	3,425.9	38,002
Total Net Assets	4,095.2	3,202.4	2,422.3	2,472.3	3,523.1	39,081
Total Assets	66,383.7	61,191.7	58,114.2	62,499.2	68,243.3	756,998
Deposits	40,646.2	38,813.3	38,311.8	37,501.5	38,214.6	423,901
Debentures	4,659.6	4,822.1	5,031.1	5,255.0	5,441.1	60,356
Loans and Bills Discounted	12,289.7	9,795.6	8,744.7	10,947.8	11,803.7	130,934
Securities	41,568.6	36,262.3	32,960.2	39,558.8	43,184.9	479,035
Capital Adequacy Ratio (% , BIS) (Note 2)	12.56	12.55	11.32	15.65	18.30	18.30

Notes: 1. U.S. dollars have been converted at the rate of ¥90.15 to U.S. \$1, the effective rate of exchange on September 30, 2009.

2. The calculation of the Bank's Non-Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio is based on the formula found in Notification No. 4 of the Financial Services Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Standards for Judging the Soundness of Management of the Norinchukin Bank), which was issued in 2006.

■ The Bank's Performance Results (Non-Consolidated)

■ Deposits

The balance of Deposits at the end of the first-half period stood at ¥38,214.6 billion, an increase of ¥713.0 billion from the previous year-end.

■ Debentures

The balance of Debentures stood at ¥5,441.1 billion, an increase of ¥186.1 billion from the previous year-end.

■ Loans and Bills Discounted

The balance of Loans and Bills Discounted stood at ¥11,803.7 billion, an increase of ¥855.9 billion from the previous year-end.

Financing for Cooperative Organizations

The balance of loans and bills discounted totaled ¥500.4 billion, a decrease of ¥132.3 billion from the previous year-end. Of this amount, loans and bills discounted to agricultural organizations came to ¥127.8 billion, down ¥104.7 billion, while those to fishery organizations came to ¥25.5 billion and those to forestry organizations were ¥11.8 billion. Loans and bills discounted to other members as well as companies engaged in the agricultural, forestry and fishery businesses amounted to ¥335.1 billion.

Financing for the Bank's Affiliated Companies

The balance of loans and bills discounted to the Bank's affiliated companies stood at ¥3,527.2 billion, for a decline of ¥213.5 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Other Loans

Other loans (including those to the government) came to ¥7,775.9 billion, an increase of ¥1,201.8 billion over the previous fiscal year-end.

■ Securities

The balance of Securities holdings stood at ¥43,184.9 billion, an increase of ¥3,626.1 billion over the previous year-end. Unrealized losses on securities (including money held in trust) stood at ¥1,116.1 billion (prior to the application of tax-effect accounting).

■ Trading Accounts

A separate trading account has been established for transactions involving trading securities for short-term transactions, certificates of deposit (CDs), commercial paper (CP) and derivatives aimed at securing short-term trading gains, and this trading account is clearly separated from the banking account. The balance of trading assets came to ¥14.7 billion, and trading liabilities came to ¥12.5 billion.

■ Securitization Exposures (Notes 1 and 2) (Non-Consolidated) (as of September 30, 2009)

The majority of securitization exposures were highly-rated and primary securitized products (e.g. ABS)

1. Exposures by Product

(Billions of Yen)

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BB+	Total	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End
ABS	2,433.2	3.0	98.5	12.9	1.4	2,549.3	(100.1)
RMBS (Note 3)	497.5	23.3	25.6	16.8	32.4	595.7	(56.7)
CMBS	166.7	157.1	131.6	70.7	37.3	563.6	(39.2)
CDO	495.1	773.5	368.7	129.8	211.3	1,978.6	(216.1)
CLO	428.7	674.8	351.5	94.0	157.8	1,706.9	(201.1)
Resecuritized Products (Note 4)	60.4	49.1	7.2	33.1	51.1	201.9	(16.1)
CBO and Others	5.9	49.5	9.9	2.6	2.3	70.5	1.2
Others	—	—	—	0.9	59.5	60.4	(9.8)
Total	3,592.6	957.1	624.5	231.4	342.0	5,747.8	(422.1)

2. Unrealized Gains/Losses and Total Losses by Product

(Billions of Yen)

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BB+	Total	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Losses (Note 5)
ABS	(35.7)	(0.3)	(8.7)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(45.3)	23.4	—
RMBS (Note 3)	(1.7)	(1.8)	0.6	0.8	(3.9)	(6.1)	29.8	(15.0)
CMBS	(18.0)	(4.6)	(8.2)	(7.1)	(4.1)	(42.2)	1.8	(1.4)
CDO	(23.7)	(55.5)	(43.3)	(14.7)	(13.8)	(151.2)	57.3	(4.9)
CLO	(15.3)	(37.7)	(41.7)	(9.0)	(13.4)	(117.4)	35.6	(6.2)
Resecuritized Products (Note 4)	(8.1)	(14.7)	(2.9)	(7.1)	(0.3)	(33.3)	10.3	(0.1)
CBO and Others	(0.2)	(2.9)	1.3	1.4	—	(0.4)	11.2	1.4
Others	—	—	—	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	(10.1)
Total	(79.2)	(62.4)	(59.6)	(21.0)	(22.1)	(244.5)	112.9	(31.6)

3. Exposures by Currency

(Billions of Yen)

	Exposures	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Unrealized Gains/Losses	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Losses (Note 5)
U.S. dollars	4,047.1	(322.0)	(152.5)	102.2	(30.7)
Euro	801.2	(6.7)	(66.3)	13.9	3.7
Pounds sterling	45.9	1.6	(1.8)	0.4	—
Yen	853.4	(94.9)	(23.9)	(3.6)	(4.6)
Total	5,747.8	(422.1)	(244.5)	112.9	(31.6)

Notes: 1. Securitized Products are defined internally based on the definition in Basel II. Includes Sub-prime loan related products.

2. The amount of securitization exposure is net exposure after write-off and revaluation. For some CMBS, the amount of exposure ¥126.8 billion (Revaluation Losses ¥1.2 billion), which should be included in Specialized Lending (SL) under Basel II, is not included here.

3. Includes Sub-prime RMBS. Not include mortgage-backed securities related with US Government sponsored entities.

4. Resecuritized Products such as ABS-CDO, CDO of CDO's. Includes ABS-CDO and CDO of CDO's that contain Sub-prime RMBS as underlying assets.

5. Total value of losses which are recognized as periodical losses in the securitization exposures and unrealized losses of financial instruments with embedded derivatives as of September 30, 2009.

■ Sub-Prime Loan Related Products, Monoline and Leveraged Loans

(Non-Consolidated) (as of September 30, 2009)

The net exposure of sub-prime loan related products was ¥118.6 billion (after ¥16.5 billion revaluation losses and ¥3.6 billion unrealized losses)

1. Investment on Sub-Prime Loan Related Products (Note 1)

(1) Sub-Prime Loan Related Products (Sub-Prime RMBS: Primary Instruments) (Note 2)

(Billions of Yen)

	Exposures	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Unrealized Gains/Losses	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Losses
AAA	27.1	(0.4)	0.8	3.3	—
AA	10.2	(20.4)	(1.8)	15.1	—
A	3.7	(14.0)	0.7	6.8	—
BBB	8.9	(0.8)	1.2	5.2	(1.9)
below BB+	32.4	28.1	(3.9)	(3.8)	(13.1)
Total	82.5	(7.7)	(2.9)	26.7	(15.0)

(2) ABS-CDO including Sub-Prime RMBS (Squared Instruments) (Notes 3 and 4) (Billions of Yen)

	Exposures	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Unrealized Gains/Losses	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Losses
AAA	—	(2.2)	—	1.9	—
AA	—	—	—	—	—
A	—	(0.3)	—	—	—
BBB	3.1	(2.5)	(0.2)	0.5	—
below BB+	17.5	(2.1)	1.8	1.8	(1.2)
Total	20.6	(7.2)	1.6	4.3	(1.2)

(3) CDO of CDO's including Sub-Prime RMBS (Cubic Instruments) (Notes 5 and 6) (Billions of Yen)

	Exposures	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Unrealized Gains/Losses	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Losses
AAA	—	(16.3)	—	3.9	—
AA	—	—	—	—	—
A	—	(0.3)	—	—	—
BBB	—	—	—	—	—
below BB+	15.4	10.8	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.2)
Total	15.4	(5.8)	(2.3)	1.6	(0.2)

(4) Total of Sub-Prime Loan Related Products (Total of (1) to (3)) (Billions of Yen)

	Exposures	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Unrealized Gains/Losses	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Losses
AAA	27.1	(19.0)	0.8	9.2	—
AA	10.2	(20.4)	(1.8)	15.1	—
A	3.7	(14.7)	0.7	6.8	—
BBB	12.1	(3.3)	1.0	5.7	(1.9)
below BB+	65.3	36.8	(4.3)	(4.3)	(14.5)
Total	118.6	(20.8)	(3.6)	32.7	(16.5)

2. Investment on Monoline Products (Note 7) (Billions of Yen)

	Exposures	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Unrealized Gains/Losses	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Losses
Financial Products with Monoline Guarantee (Note 8)	155.2	(10.2)	(34.2)	9.2	—
Monoline Products in Securitization business	—	—	—	—	—
Total	155.2	(10.2)	(34.2)	9.2	—

3. Investment on Leveraged Loans (Note 9) (Billions of Yen)

	Exposures	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End
Domestic	40.3	(2.5)
Overseas	135.8	(20.0)
Total	176.2	(22.5)

4. Trading of Sub-Prime Loan Related Products

The Bank has not originated, underwritten nor traded ABCP, SIV, and leveraged loans. The Bank does not own any sub-prime loan related products in its trading account and is not involved in any unconsolidated off-balance transactions. The Bank is only involved in sponsoring 1 SPC to provide liquidity to its domestic customers' account receivables (Exposures: ¥88.8 billion).

5. Investment on Bonds Issued by US Housing-Related GSEs (Note 10) (Billions of Yen)

	Exposures	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Unrealized Gains/Losses	Change from Previous Fiscal Year End	Losses
Agency Mortgage Bonds	2,685.1	679.3	83.1	(18.6)	—
Agency Bonds	1,941.1	656.3	2.4	(63.5)	—
Total	4,626.2	1,335.7	85.6	(82.1)	—

Notes: 1. The Bank has not loaned in pure Sub-prime loans.

2. Ratios by vintage (Issuance year) is 99%, 1%, and 0% for 2004 and before, 2005-2006, and after 2007, respectively.

3. Ratios by vintage (Issuance year) is 47%, 38%, and 15% for 2004 and before, 2005-2006, and after 2007, respectively.

4. Capital Note issued by SIV is ¥0.0 billion (After non-write-off and non-revaluation losses).

5. Ratios by (Issuance year) is 100%, 0%, and 0% for 2004 and before, 2005-2006, and after 2007, respectively.

6. CDO of CDO's contains RMBS even if only slightly. Include only a few sub-prime RMBS.

7. Exposure of monoline-CDS calculated based on monoline-CDS ratio to securitized product amounts is ¥4.4 billion.

8. Non-guaranteed grade for nonrecourse loan and CLO is above investment grades. No sub-prime loan related products for guaranteed products.

9. Internal definition of loans mainly targets LBOs. The reserve for individual possible loan losses is ¥8.3 billion.

10. The Bank has ¥1,494.6 billion of mortgaged-backed security bonds issued and guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, a US government-owned corporation.